

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVII }

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1848.

{ NO. 4,499.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.
TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrearages are paid.

CHEAP JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED AT THE—
MERCURY OFFICE,
No. 133 THAMES ST.,
With new and fashionable type, and at PRICES which cannot fail of meriting a share of Public patronage. The favors of the old Patrons are respectfully solicited.
J. H. BARBER.
WM. LEE BARBER.

Weekly Almanac.

JULY, 1848.	SUN	SUN	MOON	RISE	SET
15 SATURDAY,	4 38 7	22 3	53 8	4	56
16 SUNDAY,	4 38 7	22 1	53 8	4	56
17 MONDAY,	4 39 7	21 8	11 9	47	
18 TUESDAY,	4 40 7	20 8	48 10	38	
19 WEDNESDAY,	4 41 7	19 9	23 11	28	
20 THURSDAY,	4 41 7	19 9	57 11	28	
21 FRIDAY,	4 42 7	18 10	31 7	9	

Full Moon 16th day, 4th h, 31m morning.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

On and after April 1st, 1848.

MAILS CLOSE.	DAILY.	8 A. M.
PROVIDENCE,	do	12 P. M.
BOSTON,	do	12 P. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M. & 7 P. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 A. M. & 7 P. M.
WESTPORT,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW BEDFORD,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

DISCOUNT DAYS.

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

Office Hours.
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK

WAREHOUSE,

NO. 25 BROAD STREET.



THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store No. 25, corner of Broad and Spring streets, (formerly occupied by Geo. W. Babcock,) where he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, HARNESSES, of every description and price, TRUNKS, VALISES, RIDING BRIDLES, SADDLES, and in fact, everything which is called for in such an establishment.

REPAIRING

Of every kind, particularly attended to. And the smallest favors gratefully received.
WILLIAM H. STANHOPE.
January 15, 1847.—tf.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s Office, June 9, 1847.

SUPERIOR DIAPERS,

Of an extra width, being nearly 1/2 wide. Just received and for sale by
J. H. BARBER & SON.
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the at the shortest reasonable terms. All articles usually kept in the Foundry and Copper Smith line or manufactured in a neat and substantial manner. He has a large and beautiful assortment of the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulic; Double action lift and force, ship and steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with dispatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store, second door north of the Custom House.

Nov. 20, 1847. NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

GROCERY AND TEA STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

William Newton,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 150 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

Has constantly on hand an extensive Stock

—OF—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

FOREIGN FRUIT WINES AND

TEAS,

Which are offered for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Goods delivered free of expense and warranted to give general satisfaction.

Black Mantilla Silks,

Bonnet Ribbon,

Plain & Hemstitched Linen HDKFS,

BLACK LACE VEILS,

PURSE TWIST,

BAG & PURSE TRIMMINGS,

STEEL BEADS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. &c.

Just received at JAS. H. HAMMETT'S.

April 8, 1848.

1848 NEW ARRANGEMENT 1848

THE STEAMER PERRY,

CAPT. WOOLSEY,

WILL leave NEWPORT

daily, Sundays excepted, at

6 o'clock, A. M. for Fall

River, arriving in season to

take the cars for New Bedford and Boston, and

also the steamer Bradford Durfee for Bristol and

Providence.

The PERRY will leave Fall River daily, Sun-

days excepted, at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in

Providence at 3 o'clock. Will leave Providence

daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, arriving in

Newport at 7.

FOR PROVIDENCE, DIRECT.

The PERRY will leave NEWPORT daily, Sun-

days excepted, at 1 o'clock P. M., arriving in

Providence at 3 o'clock. Will leave Providence

daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 o'clock, arriving in

Newport at 7.

GLASS, CHINA WARE, &c.

THE entire stock, assigned by John T. Stanhope for the benefit of his creditors, consisting of Glass, Crockery and China ware. Paper Hangings, Fancy articles and Toys, are offered for sale at very low prices. Those in want of such articles would do well to call and examine said stock, as the whole must be sold to close the concern.

Also some new and beautiful style LAMPS, for sale very cheap.

W. H. CRANSTON,
June 10.] Assignee of J. T. Stanhope.

CARDING, SPINNING AND WEAVING,

AT THE GLEN MILL.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally, that he has fitted up his mill in the best order for the above business, and he would invite those desirous of having such work done, to call and see samples of his work for themselves.

Wool taken in the grease or clean, or taglocks, or any refuse wool, and spun into yarn of all kinds to order at the lowest prices. Stocking yarn or Carpet yarn, and Warp or Filling of all kinds, to order. Wool taken, carded and spun, and woven into flannel from 1/4 to a yard wide, either coloured or white. He will warrant all his work to give satisfaction; those wishing to have their wool worked into yarn or cloth, would do well to call on the subscriber, on the premises, at the Glen Mill in Portsmouth, R. I. Wool may be left at BARBER & BOONE's store in Newport, or at the mill. For further particulars call on

A. M. GILMOUR.

Portsmouth, April 14, 1848.—6m.

DOORS, SASHES, & BLINDS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale at his shop, Nos. 17 & 19 Broad street—Window Frames, Sashes, glazed and unglazed—Blinds, painted and unpainted—Doors of various kinds, also a few HOT BED SASHES for raising early vegetables, which will be sold low.

New Windows exchanged for old.

Second-hand Sashes always on hand.

Orders promptly attended to.

SIMON MOFFITT.

Newport, March 11, 1848.—tf.

PARK SALOON.

FOR FRUIT, ICE CREAMS, CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.

CORNER OF THAMES ST. & WASHINGTON SQUARE.

HAVING removed my establishment to the opposite side of the street, I wish my friends and the public to be informed of the same. There is no place in town so admirably adapted or so pleasantly located for my business as the one now occupied, and no pains or expense has been spared to make it all that a place of this kind should be, both for my own convenience and for the comfort of my customers—and I feel confident with past experience, that none will go away dissatisfied with the Park Saloon, which by the way we consider an appropriate name for our establishment. I would here speak particularly of the Ice Cream department, which I am determined shall be conducted in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction to all lovers of such luxuries as are usually kept at a resort of this kind. There are two entrances to the Saloons—one by the private door on the North side of the buildings, the other through the Store. These rooms are airy, neatly furnished and are well calculated for private parties and the public generally. Our creams are made of the purest quality, and when we cannot afford to make them of that, we shall discontinue keeping them. Families can be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.—And we invite all who want a pure article to give us a call. Strawberries and Cream served up at all hours.

In FRUIT we are determined not to be outdone either for cheapness or quality. We are daily in receipt (on the arrival of the steamer from New York) of every variety of Fruit, both Foreign and Domestic. Families and boarding houses may rest assured that they will do well by trading at this Store.

Rich CONFECTIONARY of every description made from the best stock and always fresh, at reduced prices.

TO THE THIRSTY.—Whenever you wish to be refreshed with a glass of pure cool Soda at no place can you repair where things of this kind are kept in such perfection as at the PARK SALOON.—We have taken great pains to ascertain the best mode of keeping beverages of the following kinds, MEAD, BEER, CIDER, and SODA; and we have no hesitation in saying that our present mode cannot be surpassed. Each article has to pass through an Ice cooler and is thereby kept pure and cool.—Everything about the Soda counter is kept perfectly neat, and our glasses are always rinsed in the water which is running perpetually from two sparkling fountains.

SEGARS and TOBACCO of every kind and brand always on hand wholesale and retail.

FANCY ARTICLES and TOYS in any quantity—CANDLES and the latest IMPROVED LAMPS for burning that fluid, and all other appliances belonging therewith, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention may be found at the PARK SALOON.

H. H. YOUNG.

N. B. The Park Saloon is to be the depot of the Beach Omnibus. Ladies and Gentlemen will find an agreeable place while waiting, to pass a few leisure minutes in the Ice Cream Saloons of this establishment, where they may be refreshed with a glass of Ice Cream, Soda, or any other kind of refreshment.

Newport, June 24, 1848.

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has established a convenient line of Carriages for the transportation of Passengers and baggage either across the island at 17 cents, or to any part thereof not to exceed 50 cents, on application at his store, near the Ferry.

WILLIAM A. WEEDEN, Jr.

Jamestown, June 23, 1848.—4w.

Particular Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has conveniences for transporting passengers and baggage across the Island or any part thereof, as LOW as any Candy Hucker in the vicinity of the Ferry.

J. O. DOCKRAY.

Jamestown, July 1, 1848.—3w.

FOR SALE

The following described REAL ESTATE, situated in this Town, late the property of SANFORD BELL, Esq., viz:—

A LOT of Land fronting on Sherman street A with the Stone Building, Sheds and fixtures thereon, together with all the apparatus and appertinences thereto belonging; consisting of Presses, Kettles, Candles Moulds, &c., in perfect order for an extensive OIL MANUFACTORY.

Also, a lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with the buildings thereon, used as a steam Soap Factory,—boiler and other apparatus nearly new; with a Soap Tub of capacity sufficient for a boiling of Eighty Thousand pounds.

A lot of Land with a Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, fronting on Sherman street, directly opposite the Oil House.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a new barn and chaise house thereon.

A lot of Land fronting on Sherman street, with a Carpenter's shop thereon.

A lot of Land with the Dwelling House and other buildings thereon, called the Luther estate, fronting on Spring street, and the first Baptist Meeting House lot.

A lot of Land bounded on Spring and Broad streets, with the Stone Candle House, and other buildings thereon, now occupied by Silas Ward.

A lot of Land bounded on Spring street, Broad street and Bull's gap, with the two story store &c. thereon, now occupied by William G. Ward, as a grocery.

A lot of Land called the Carr lot; bounded North on Sherman street, West by Winslow lot, South by Allen lot and East by a lot late of S. Bell.

A lot of Land at the East end of Sherman street containing about three fourths of an acre, Northernly on Bull street, Easternly on the Tilley Land, Southernly on land of C. Whitfield, and on Sherman street, and Westernly on land of H. Place and C. Bryer.

A lot of Land fronting on Tanner street, with a dwelling House and other buildings thereon, called the Bryer estate.

PELEG CLARKE, Assignee of S. J. S. MUNRO, Bell & C. E. Bell.

Newport, June 12, 1847.—tf.

CASHMERE SHAWLS.—A few Cashmere Shawls of excellent styles, just opened by

F. LAWTON & BROS.

SELECTED TALE.

The Three Beds in Heaven.

A LEGEND OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

BY J. H. INGRAHAM.

A great many years ago there lived in old Ireland a very rich man who had no other family than a wife and a stout honest-hearted Christian serving maid. The man's name was Brien O'Brien, and the maid's name was Bridget. The house in which Brien O'Brien lived was situated in an out-of-the-way lonely spot, upon a wide moor, two leagues from the town on one side, and close to a wide range of dark 'Banshee hills' on the other. The house was large, and had been the home of the O'Briens for three hundred years. There were large out-houses for grain and potatoes, a mill near for corn, and not far off in a little glen was a 'distil'. The high road passed within a quarter of a mile of Brien's house, and from his front door of a clear morning, he could see up and down it for long ways. There were but few houses visible over the wide moor and on the heath hillsides, and these were shepherd's cots, or huts for cattle-watchers.

Brien was a man of good temper and cheerful, and though rich he would have been liberal with his goods but for his wife, who was very avaricious, and held such a tongue over Brien that he was forced to do as she would have him, for the sake of peace. Never a beggar came to her door when she was at home, that went fuller away. Nay, she followed him with maledictions, and threatened him with Brien's wolf-dogs if they came a second time.

But when Brien, as it sometimes chanced was at home alone, his wife and the maid being gone to the next market town, it was a merry entertainment the poor beggar had whose weary feet took him towards Brien's threshold. They sat at his board and drank ale and whiskey, and ate bread and bacon like lords. When his wife would come home at night, and discover the inroad made upon her larder, she would scold Brien for half the night; but he took it easily, being, as we have said, of an easy and merry nature. Bridget, however, was the blessing of that house; for although Brien was kind at times, yet his fear of his wife often led him to treat with harshness those he would have entertained kindly. Harshness and cruelty, whether they proceed from natural hardness of heart, or are put on from fear of others, are alike censurable. Bridget, however, was good throughout, and always. If her mistress barred the door against the poor wayfarer, (and many a one passed that way and stopped at nightfall, seeking shelter, for the road and region were lonely) she would cast them a morsel from the window.

Bridget was a good Christian, and did all she could for Christ's love. She remembered that He had said He could be as pleased with a cup of cold water given to the poor, as if bestowed upon Himself. She regarded all human beings as her brothers. She saw Christ's image in every poor man's face. The tones of her voice spoke the goodness and benevolence of her heart. Never were two persons, dwellers under one roof, so unlike as Dame O'Brien and her maid Bridget. We shall soon see how Bridget was rewarded for her good deeds.

One winter's night, Brien, his wife and Bridget were awakened by a knocking at the outer door, and a voice supplicating admission. The night was stormy and blustering, and the icy winds howled over the moor like the roar of waves.

'Do you hear that, Dame?' said Brien. 'It is a hard night for man or beast to be abroad. Shall I get up and let him in?'

'No! What business has he to be out at such hours. He should time his journey better!'

'Mistress,' said Bridget, whom the voice had called out of her bed, and who came to the door of her mistress's room with shawl cast over her head and her shoes in her hand, 'mistress, please let me open the door to him! The night is awful—and hear! how he asks in the name of sweet pity!'

'Good folk, for the love of Jesus, let a wayfarer have enter and lodge with you to-night,' said a voice of remarkable sweetness, in a tone of earnest pleading.

'You can't come in! We have but two beds in the house; one my husband and I occupy, and in the other sleeps my maid.'

A third time the traveller knocked, and his voice was heard, calm and sweet to the ear, above the hoarse storm.

'The night is dark—the way is blocked up—shelter is far, and I have travelled long. Open, good people, and let me lodge with you in Christ's good name.'

'Oh! do you hear? How can you say nay to such a prayer?' cried Bridget.

'Yes, wife, you must not turn him away, said Brien, hesitatingly, for he dared not speak his mind out.

'Let me open the door to him, kind mistress,' said Bridget. 'Give me the key and I will let him in. He shall occupy my bed, and I will sleep upon the hearth.'

'If you will let him in, then,' said the cruel mistress, to her weeping maid, 'you may, but on condition that you relinquish four months of your wages!'

'That I will do most gladly, mistress,' answered Bridget, and taking the keys from

her mistress's pillow, she opened the door and let the traveller in. He was a young man, and his garments were covered with sleet and snow. In his hand he grasped a staff, with a handle shaped like a cross.—His dress was humble, but his countenance was very mild and prepossessing.

The next morning he went away, expressing his gratitude for his reception, and particularly fixing his eyes upon Bridget as he spoke.

The storm continued throughout the day, and the next night seemed, if possible, to increase in vehemence. About midnight, Brien and his wife and Bridget were awakened by a knock at the door, and the voice of the traveller whom they had admitted the night previous.

'I have wandered far and long, kind friends, and night has come on and overtaken me in this wild moor as before. Let me in, good people, in Jesus' name!'

A second time the faithful Bridget pleaded in his behalf to her enraged and cruel mistress.

'I will give him my bed as before, sweet mistress, if you will let him enter, and the hearth to-night will lie as pleasant as it did last night.'

'If you will relinquish another third of your year's wages you shall let him in,' answered her mistress.

'This will I gladly do. Enter, weary traveller, in Jesus' blessed name!' she added, as she threw wide the door. 'You shall take my bed, as you did last night!'

Early in the morning, the traveller rose and took his leave, mildly and sweetly thanking them as before. Bridget would have detained him, for the storm still raged, but he said to her that he must depart on his way.

All day the tempest continued, and the day closed as the two preceding ones had done, in a storm. The winds were laden with icy rain, and the roar of the sweeping blast was terrific.

'If that traveller is abroad to-night,' said the wife of Brien O'Brien, as she listened from her pillow to the tempest, 'he won't trouble me again for lodging; for he will be sure to perish ere he could reach the threshold.'

She had hardly got the words out of her mouth ere a strong rain was heard upon the stranger of the two preceding nights gave them. Dame O'Brien trembled between superstitious fear and anger as she heard them.

'It is the same man again,'—said Brien O'Brien, with great amazement. 'He must be a demented person, ever wandering about the moors, and never reaching any inn or town! he shall not come in again!'

'That he shall not,' responded his wife. 'Good Christian friends,' said a voice at the door, a low, sweet, calm voice, yet heard distinctly above the uproar of the elements; 'I come a third time to seek a lodging for the night and a shelter from the keen blasts. Open to me, I pray you, and let me come in!'

'Never shall you cross that threshold again,' cried Dame O'Brien, with great vehemence.

'Oh, my sweet mistress,' cried Bridget, kneeling by her bed-side and clasping her hands together; oh, for the love of Christ, let not a fellow-creature perish!'

'He has come twice for lodgings, and we have given it to him! What does he here again?'

'If the storm was a plea for him the first night and the second night, so it is to-night also,' said Bridget, 'for it bears upon his head more fiercely than it did then?—Why he should lose his way thrice, I know not, but that he has lost his way and needs our aid is plain. Oh, kind mistress give me the key, and let me open to him! I will again give him the use of my bed.—The hearth is warm, and methinks I slept more soundly there than in my bed!'

'If you will remit the remaining third part of your year's wages, the traveller shall also come in to-night,' answered her avaricious mistress.

'This I will do, good mistress, and cheerfully, too,' cried Bridget, as she took the keys and opened the door, letting in, as she did so, the same dripping young man who had the two previous nights craved their hospitality. As before, he occupied Bridget's bed—she sleeping upon the hearth; and in the morning he rose up early and went away as before.

The day was bright and beautiful: the birds sang; the skies were soft and blue, and at evening the round moon rose, lighting up the scene with the beauty of enchantment. The long night passed; the morning came, and the traveller had not appeared. Days, weeks, passed away, and he was no more seen, and almost forgotten. At length, just one year from the night on which he had first appeared, the wife of Brien O'Brien sickened, and on the third night she died.

Another year passed away. It was night. Brien was seated in his hall, making over his accounts. Bridget, still the faithful servant of his household, was near by at a table brewing. Her master's face was towards her, and as she happened to look up, she saw a sight that made her blood run cold. She had never before seen a ghost; but she knew the horrible being standing by her master's shoulder

FOREIGN NEWS.

BLOODY INSURRECTION IN PARIS.—FIFTEEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED.—THE EXECUTIVE AND MINISTRY RESIGNED.

The steamship *NIAGARA*, Capt. Ryrie, from Liverpool, via Halifax, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.—She left Liverpool at noon on Saturday July 1, thus making the passage, including the stop at Halifax, in ten days and nineteen hours! She left 27 passengers at Halifax, brought 36 from Liverpool, and 15 from Halifax to Boston.

There seems to have been no change of importance in commercial affairs, and all other news is thrown entirely in the shade by the dreadful details of events in Paris.—We therefore commence our selections from the papers brought by this arrival.

FRANCE.—It appears that on Thursday, June 22, the government having decided to diminish the number of workmen who were living idly or at the expense of the nation in the city of Paris, threatening to disturb the public peace, directed 3000 of them to return to their homes in the Provinces, and furnished them with money to pay their expenses. These men retired only a short distance outside the gates, however, where they spent their money in feasting, drinking, &c. About three o'clock in the afternoon, a body of about 400 of them returned into the city and paid a visit to the Executive Government. They were received by M. Marie, who, on recognizing in their leader and spokesman, a fellow who was among those who attacked the Assembly on the 15th of May, refused to have anything to do with him. M. Marie, however, addressed the crowd and asked them to state their grievances, making use of the unfortunate expression, "You are not the slaves of this man." It does not appear that they stated any grievances, nor what they had to complain of, but on the conclusion of the interview, the workmen marched off and represented that M. Marie had called them all slaves.

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricade was raised, and the troops and the National Guards called out. On Friday, the 23d, the insurgents possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the River Seine, stretching from the Fauborg St. Antoine to the river; whilst on the left bank they occupied all that portion called the Cite, the Fauborgs St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower quarter of St. Jacques. The communication of the insurgents between the two banks of the river were maintained by the possession of the Church St. Germain, a part of the quarter of the temple. The approaches of the North Dame and the bridge of St. Michael.

By these extensive lines of operation the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible part of the city, and actually secured the first victory on their side.

On the Friday there were partial conflicts but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their position, than in actually fighting, but whatever success the government troops may have had in various quarters where conflicts took place, as at St. Denis and St. Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city.

M. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac, through Paris, to quell the insurrection; but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms could compel the insurgents to yield. The Government forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the position of the insurgents; but still Friday passed, and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of siege; the executive power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and at 1-2 past 10, the members of the executive had resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor, had they withdrawn before. As sedition is a public peril, they only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly—and, as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guard, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms but to no effect.

During the whole of Friday night, and until 3 o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery and the noise of the muskets were incessant. In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm.—A deputation from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife, but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a frightful thunder storm. The battles on the south side of the river were horrible.

On Saturday night at twelve o'clock the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large numbers of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments, but still the insurgents having rendered their positions almost impregnable resisted more or less effectually all the force which could be brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale* was hoisted.

On Sunday morning at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President stated that the Government force had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the

right bank till 10 o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms he would storm their entrenchments, in the fauborg St. Antoine, where they were now driven and put the whole to the sword.—The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however realized.

The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards.

On Monday, the reinforcements that Gen. Lamoreiciere had received from Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city, and although reduced to extremities they still fought with incredible valor.

It was thought on Monday morning early that they would surrender, but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection, was not immediately realized.

About half past ten, the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two hours that the Government troops, everywhere prevailed, and the part of the insurrection being broken the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction towards Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the fauborg St. Antoine, du Temple, Meudonmont, and Pempingcourt, were the last subdued.

The last band took refuge in the celebrated *Pierre la Chaise*, but the *Garde Mobile* hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific, no fewer than fourteen General officers had been put *hors du combat*,—a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are General's Magrier, Deart, and Brea; General's Chareoluel and Rendult and others severely wounded. Four or five members of the National Assembly are among the killed, and as many more wounded, but the most touching death of all is that of the Bishop of Paris.

The venerable prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin and fell mortally wounded. The venerable patient was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished and has since died.

The Editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, M. Laroche, was shot in the head at the barricade Roccochoart, where in the dress of an *ouvrier* he was fighting at the head of a band correctly ascertained to what extent this sacrifice of human life in this frightful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from 9000 to 10,000 slain.

The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceed 5000. All the prisons are filled as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries. The Louvre, Palais Royal, the chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has already been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands or some transatlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object.

We have no space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged the war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their own prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages.

The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, and then reeled and died. It seems to be believed, generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their most admirably concerted form of operations, and having advanced their line and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed up their success along the two banks of the river, that the whole city would have been given up to pillage. Indeed, the words *PILLAGE* and *RAPE* are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the Fauborg St. Antoine alone.

Five hundred insurgents, who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare, were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

100,000 insurgents were on the one side, and 250,000 troops and National Guard on the other.

It has been calculated that the troops were, on Sunday night, fighting at eight hundred different points of Paris.

On Thursday morning the new cabinet was announced, to be composed as follows: Gen. Cavaignac, President of the Council; Bethmont, Justice; Senard, Interior; Gen. Lamoreiciere, War; Rear Admiral Le Blanc, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Tourret, Commerce; Bastide, Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY.—In the various duchies of the empire, and some of the free cities, disturbances still continued, but they were mostly of an unimportant character.

PRUSSIA.—Such of the ministry as had not already retired, headed by Count Camphausen, had sent in their resignations, and it was only after much trouble and delay that a new cabinet could be formed. The Cologne Gazette states that Berlin was again in a state of fermentation, and a new outbreak was momentarily expected.

AUSTRIA, NAPLES, SICILY, BELGIUM, SPAIN, PORTUGAL AND IRELAND, appear to be quiet.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30.

SENATE.—Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the compensation of paymasters of the army. Mr. Badger advocated the bill and it was finally passed.

Mr. R. Johnson rose to comment on certain statements of the President's treaty message, relative to the payment of the sums due to citizens of the United States from the government of Mexico. He believed the President had fallen into a mistake very injurious to one portion of the claimants. The mistake was in the supposition that the amount of the liquidated claims (\$1,519,604) unpaid by Mexico was not now due. Under the convention of 11th April, 1839, it was all due. He submitted a resolution of inquiry by the Committee on Finance as to the propriety of providing means for the payment of said liquidated claims; which was agreed to.

The Oregon territorial government bill was taken up. After some debate the bill was laid aside till to-morrow.

The bill for the payment of the Vermont militia for services at the battle of Plattsburg was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Fulton, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill to extend the benefits of the pension laws to enlisted men in the ordinance corps of the United States Army; which, being amended so as to embrace those who may hereafter enlist, was ordered to be engrossed, read and passed.

Mr. Botts, from the Committee on Military Affairs, had leave to report back the Senate amendment to the House bill repealing the proviso of the act "to provide for the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, and for other purposes," which makes it the duty of the President, upon the close of the war, to reduce the general officers of the army to one major-general and two brigadier-generals. The Senate amendment proposes to suspend the operation of the proviso till the 4th of March, 1849, and to add three months' extra pay to the soldiers.

Mr. Jones of Tenn., moved to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole.

Pending this motion the House went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill—the question being on concurring by striking out the third section. After debating pro and con the question was taken, and the House refused to concur.

The next amendment of the Senate, to wit: A proposition to pay out of the treasury the Cherokee claim for removal and subsistence money—that is, \$53,333 apiece for over twenty-one hundred Cherokees still remaining this side of the Mississippi river—was then taken up, and considered. The Committee rose and reported no conclusion and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JULY 8.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill from said committee in favor of carrying into effect certain treaty stipulations with Mexico. On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Oregon Bill.

Mr. Davis of Mass., rose and addressed the Senate at length, and in favor of the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States.

HOUSE.—Mr. Botts of Va., remarked that he had seen a statement that a law of 1847 existed, reducing the officers of the army, which would take effect on the 20th inst.—This allowed an opportunity for the Military Committee to frame a bill calculated to meet the exigencies of the case.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and took up the Indian Appropriation bill and the Senate's amendment to the same.

Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., obtained the floor and warmly advocated the claim of the North Carolina Indians.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 10.

SENATE.—Mr. Niles of Conn., reported a bill from the committee on the post office and post roads, authorizing M. Vattemare to frank and receive, free of postage, documents, books, letters, &c., for international exchanges, which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Atherton, of the Committee on Finance, reported a bill from said Committee providing for the payment of the adjudicated claims of our citizens against Mexico.

The Oregon bill was taken up, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Senate at length. The subject was then informally laid aside, and the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved to suspend the rules in order that he might move for a call on the Executive to communicate more authentic information respecting the boundaries of California and New Mexico, and also whether civil government had not better be established therein, and whether trials and convictions under the administration of Gen. Kearney and Com. Stockton had occurred, and if so, on what authority.

On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered and resulted in the affirmative.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded to address the House and was followed by Mr. McClelland and others. On taking the vote, the resolution was passed, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Jeff Davis, from the military Committee, reported favorably on the proposition to increase the number of Cadets. Agreed to.

The Naval Appropriation bill was debated and laid aside.

The Oregon Territorial Bill next came up, when the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, addressed the Senate at length.

A motion to take up the Texas Navy bill. After a brief debate the motion was

negated. Also to take up the bill in favor of establishing a Branch Mint in the city of New York. This motion gave rise to a brief debate when it was decided in the negative.

HOUSE.—The remainder of the resolutions of the Committee on Commerce in relation to harbor and river improvements, etc., came up on the question of their final passage. The first resolution of the series it will be recollected was adopted last Wednesday by the overwhelming vote of 128 to 55.

The second resolution that commerce and defence require the exercise of such power, was agreed to by a vote of 112 to 53.

The third, that the President's reasons for vetoing the harbor bill are unsound and unsatisfactory, passed, 91 to 71.

The fourth, adverse to giving the states power to levy tonnage duties for harbor improvements, was agreed to, 109 to 59.

The report and resolutions were then ordered to be printed with the Chicago memorial.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Several amendments were offered and considered, but were of an uninteresting nature.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

SENATE.—The Indian appropriation bill was taken up and non concurred with the House amendments, when on motion a committee of conference was appointed.

The bill relating to the payment of the liquidated claims of American citizens against Mexico was taken up, read the third time and passed.

A message was received in writing from the President, communicating the proceedings of the court of inquiry held at San Patricio, in Mexico, which, with accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate against the proposed compromise. He said, however, that he would be satisfied with the Missouri compromise, if it should be accompanied by a guaranty that the question should thus be put to rest forever.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, moved to commit the bill and amendments to a select committee of eight, to be composed of four members from the north and four from the south the free states in relation to runaway slaves. After a long debate Mr. Clayton's motion was adopted. The committee is to be ballotted for to-morrow. This result ensures the success of the proposed Missouri compromise. The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion and resulted in the affirmative by the following decisive vote. Yeas 31, nays 14.

HOUSE.—A bill in favor of establishing a branch mint in New York was read twice and referred to committee of the whole.

Mr. Grinnell, of Massachusetts, called up a bill to the production of Canada and the United States, and of allowing their transit through each free of import duties, which was read the third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill. Several amendments were proposed and considered. The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing the different amendments offered to the bill, when the committee reported progress, and on motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 13.

SENATE.—The Hon. W. R. King, of Alabama, who has been appointed by the Governor of that State Senator, in place of Mr. Bagby, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland presented the credentials of his colleague, the Hon. James Alfred Pearce, re-elected to the Senate for the full term of six years, from the 4th of March next.

The light-house bill afterwards came up for consideration, when various amendments which had been proposed to it were adopted, and the bill passed.

The Indian appropriation bill afterwards came up, and gave rise to a debate, but was not disposed of.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted yesterday, on motion of Mr. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a select committee of eight, four from the South and four from the North, equally divided, also as to their party politics, on the Oregon Bill, with the following result: (whigs in italics)—Samuel S. Phelps, of Vt.; John M. Clayton, of Del.; Jesse D. Bright, of Ia.; John C. Calhoun, of S. C.; John H. Clarke, of R. I.; J. R. Underwood, of Kentucky; Daniel S. Dickinson, of N. Y.; David R. Atchison, of Mo.

HOUSE.—The house has so far been engaged in receiving excuses from absentee members.

A DOG STORY.—The following anecdote was told us by an eye-witness of the incidents, which occurred a few days ago in St. Albans, Vermont, in the presence of several respectable citizens of that village, who are ready to vouch for their literal truth. A gentleman, going from his house to his office, was passing up the principal street of the village in company with his dog, an animal of unusual size, when the dog, observing an affray in the street between two other dogs of very unequal sizes, walked up to the combatants, and taking the part of the lesser, (a stranger in the village, by the by,) immediately drove the assailant from the ground. The gentleman passed on with his dog, and having arrived at the door of his office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods from the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred:—The little dog came running up from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of meat in his mouth, which he laid down on the sidewalk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer.—"Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wheeled about and departed.

Boston Post.

BY THE MAILS.

FROM MEXICO.—News from the city of Mexico to the 22d June, and Vera Cruz to the 26th. Nothing had been heard of Minon, Bustamante, and the legion of St. Patrick, 2500 men, who went to put down the insurrection in Guanajuato, of which city Parades took possession June 15th, and issued a manifesto against the Mexican government for making peace.

A letter dated city of Mexico, June 22d, says—

The revolution fomented by the Puro party makes rapid progress. The departments of the north have taken the initiative in it. The present government is in terrible anxiety. The two or three thousand men whom it can command are insufficient to put down the colossus. The revolution is inevitable. All the factions will unite to drive Herrera from the presidency; to refuse to execute the treaty of peace; and to renew the war upon the frontier. The views of Almonte are known to be favorable to a continuance of the war, but thus far he has given no signs of life.

General Worth took up his quarters in Jalapa, June 22, his division being encamped near General Kearney's, about four miles back. About two thousand of Gen. Patterson's division was at San Juan, waiting the arrival of transports. General Marshall's division are scattered along the road between El Encero and the national bridge—and the new ten regiments are encamped at El Encero.

Up to June 24th there had been sent from Vera Cruz 9886 troops, leaving about 17,000 yet to be forwarded.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The ship Francis Depau, Captain Milford, twenty days from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, put into the lower bay last night, in distress.—On the 6th inst., at 9 A. M. during a heavy squall, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning, the head of the mainmast was struck, and split so badly down to the rigging, that but little sail could be carried.—The shock was tremendous, and all on board were stunned, the whole vessel being filled with electric fluid. She is owned by Messrs. F. & D. Bowler of this city, and will remain here to repair damages.

The numerous instances which have come under our notice of vessels being struck at sea by lightning, suggest the idea that it would be well for the interests of our merchants and insurance offices, to have all ships protected by lightning rods: it would save a vast deal of property from destruction, and be the means of protecting the lives of many of our sea-faring brethren. Our ships of war are all furnished with these necessary appendages, as well as several of our fine packet ships, and we never knew of a vessel being damaged to any extent that had them in use.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

CLAM STORY.—A gentleman of this city purchased a quantity of clams, a month or two since, in the stomach of one of which he accidentally found a small animal, about three-fourths of an inch in length, in form and appearance resembling a leech. On examining the rest, a similar animal was found in each clam of the entire lot. They were shown to several persons likely to be acquainted with the phenomenon, but no one had seen such a case before. Several specimens were sent up to Prof. Agassiz, who had received some others from another source. Has this any connection with the clam sickness now prevalent?

N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE RIGHTS OF MOTHERS.—An interesting habeas corpus case was tried in N. York on Tuesday last. It was an application on the part of a Mr. William Benson, to compel his mother-in-law, Mrs. Florence (lady of the celebrated caterer) and his wife Emeline, to produce the person of the daughter of said Benson (a little girl of 5 or 6 years of age) of which he claims the care and custody. It appears that Mrs. Benson becoming, from some cause discontented, took her child, the girl in question, left her home, and went to reside at the house of her parents. Mr. B., with a view to the custody and care of the child, sued out this writ.

Mutual allegations of prejudice and of ill-treatment were made by the parties, and a considerable amount of testimony was taken; each one endeavoring to prove that he or she was the proper guardian of the little girl. Judge Edwards in his decision said:—

In such a case he could have nothing to do with the unfortunate differences between the father and mother—it was for him to see what would be most beneficial to the child, and in this respect he would say that no person would take that care of it that a mother would—that a child of that age has a thousand little wants of a day which no one can or will attend to but a mother—that a mother would take pleasure in attending to them when the patience of almost any other person would be worn out—such is her nature—and it must be a strong case indeed, said the Judge, which would induce me to take a child of tender years of this one, away from her mother—the mother in this case is of good character and able to provide for it, and I think should be allowed its care and custody.

The order was accordingly made, much to the chagrin of the husband.

In Berkley, on Saturday, Mr. Nathan Burt, fell upon his scythe nearly severing one of his hands from his wrist, causing his death almost immediately.

N. B. Mercury.

TO PREVENT PESTILENCE.—If every householder will but take care on each Saturday through the warm season to put one peck of coal ashes in the vault in the rear of his house, the atmosphere of our city, or any city where this course is rigidly followed, may be kept as pure and beautiful as that of the country. This is very little to do—why will not all resolve to do it?

New York Tribune.

REMARKABLE ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

It was one day during the present week that two boys, sons of Seth Manes, of Bradford township, Pa., one perhaps fifteen and the other not over ten years, discovered a very large bear carrying a sheep through one of the fields. The oldest boy ran to the house to get a gun, gave chase, and coming up to it shot and wounded it in the nose. He then commenced reloading his gun and while he was doing so his little brother ran forward, or by some means (the particulars we did not learn,) became engaged with the bear. The older brother then ran to the relief of the little fellow and when he reached him he received a stroke from the bear on the arm, which knocked him down, and the three rolled together, gun and all. Presently the older brother got loose, pulled the gun from under the bear, and while it was holding the child in its arms, deliberately shot dead. The bear is represented to have been a very large one, and to this fact perhaps, the lesser boy is indebted for his life, and perhaps both of them, as his arms were too long to crush so small an object, and the wound in his nose and mouth prevented him from biting.—*Clearfield Banner*.

The steamboat train on the Providence Railroad was interrupted on Tuesday morning in Roxbury, by three horses, which had strayed upon the track, and which were not seen, it being foggy, till the locomotive was close upon them. They were all run over—two being killed instantly, and the third so much injured as to make it necessary to take his life. The hind car was thrown off the track and broken considerably; but none of the passengers sustained any injury.—*Boston Traveller*.

A HARD CUSTOMER.—As the afternoon down train on the Northern Railroad, on Monday, was approaching Franklin, a man was discovered sitting upon the track with an umbrella over his head. He paid no attention to the alarm whistle, and every effort was made to stop the train, but without effect; and the engine struck him with great force, knocking him some distance off the track. It was thought at first that it must have killed him outright; but it did not. He was too full of rum for that, and he may recover. His name is Webster, and he resides in the upper part of Franklin. He had a jug of rum in his jacket, and probably more than one jugful in him. This probably prevented him from being killed at once.—*Concord Patriot*.

JACOB CHASE, Jr., a man about 35 years of age, recently employed at a blacksmith's shop, at the ship yards in Bellevue, left here on the 4th of July, for Portsmouth, where he spent the day and most of the time since, on what is familiarly known as "a spree." On Thursday evening, he was in the depot at Portsmouth when the 7 o'clock train from Boston came in, and attempting to cross the track in the car-house, just in front of the engine, was knocked down, both of his legs crushed under the wheels, and otherwise so much injured that he died in the course of the evening. His body was brought to this town yesterday. He has left a wife and several children in destitute circumstances.

Narburyport Herald.

A SUFFERER.—Mrs. Clough, whose death was announced in our last week's paper, has been a great sufferer for many years past. For the last twenty years she has been unable to walk a single step, in consequence of muscular contractions and dislocations about the joints, from rheumatism. Her lower extremities have been flexed to an acute angle, and her fingers contracted to such a degree as to appear almost incredible. She has not been able to sleep more than an hour or so at a time for more than ten years, and then mostly resting her head upon a stool placed in front of her, and yet until three or four years she amused herself with reading, and knitting, of which she did an amount that would make many an active miss in her teens think to be an insupportable task. Within the last year or two, her sight entirely failed, and she was left without consolation, save the reflections arising from a well spent life, and the hope that brighter days were near at hand.—*Lexington (Me.) Journal*.

CAPT. BARZILLAI DEAN of Easton, was suddenly killed on Thursday afternoon last, in the most remarkable manner. He had erected a tomb in the burying-yard, and with one of his workmen, who was finishing it off, entered the vault to examine it, and while there, directed the man to pass him a small stone. The man stepped out for the stone, and before he entered, a large stone slab, which composed the roof, weighing from two to three tons, and covered with three feet of earth, broke and fell in upon Mr. Dean, who had not warning to escape. He was taken out in about an hour by the active exertions of the neighbors, but life was extinct.

Taunton Whig.

FIRE AT NEW HAVEN.—A fire broke out about one o'clock yesterday morning, in the new and valuable brick building, corner of Fleet and Fair streets, belonging to the estate of Mrs. Bartholemew. The building had been occupied but a few weeks and was insured to a sufficient amount to indemnify the loss.

A singular and almost fatal accident occurred at the fire, which is related to us as follows:—Mr. Ferre, one of the proprietors, having ascended to the roof during the fire, stood upon a portion of the tin covering from which the boarding beneath had been burnt away. The tin giving way for want of this support, he was precipitated from the roof to the cellar, through the burning cinders, a space of four stories, where he was taken up in an insensible state. We learn, however, that yesterday he was restored to consciousness, that no bones were broken, and that he is in a fair way of recovery.—*New Haven Courier, Saturday*.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1848.

TOWN MEETING.—An adjourned Town Meeting was held at the State House, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Henry Bull, Esq., Moderator, presiding.

The Public School Committee reported that they had been unable to find a suitable lot of land, which was for sale, for the purpose of building a new house, and had therefore prepared no specifications, estimation of costs, &c. They recommended the postponement of the subject to some future time. At the request of the Committee, the following vote was passed:—

Voted, That the School Committee be and they are hereby fully empowered to lease buildings for the purpose of School Houses, for a term of years, and to make the necessary contracts therefor.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Brown, seventy-five dollars was appropriated to repair the old Engine, No. 2.

The Street Commissioner was authorized to repair and continue the wall at the Beach, and to draw on the Treasurer for the expense of the same.

Permission was granted to Engine Company No. 5, to place their Engine house in Mary street, while their new house is building.

The meeting then adjourned, *sine die*.

At a meeting of the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers on Monday evening, the Committee on building a Hall reported that it was expedient, after setting apart the funds of the Society for the purpose, to raise the balance of the money, necessary for building a Hall, by subscriptions from the community at large, and a committee was appointed to obtain the money in that way if possible.

It was also voted to have a course of twelve Lectures the ensuing winter, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, and engage Lecturers.

EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.—The lovers of pleasure will observe by an advertisement in our columns, that the fast-sailing steamer *PERRY*, accompanied by a band of music, will make an excursion to Bristol this evening. Those who wish to enjoy a fine sail, or "trip the light fantastic toe," have now the opportunity presented.

THE WEATHER which we have had this week, has been very unfavorable for hay making. So long a spell of wet weather, it is believed, has not occurred in July, for some years.

AT THE TREMENDOUS BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, Sept. 10, 1813, when in the sweeping havoc which was sometimes made, a number of men were shot away from around a gun, the survivors looked silently around to *PERRY*, and then stepped into their places. When he looked at the poor fellows who lay wounded and weltering on the deck, he always found their faces turned towards him, and their eyes fixed on his countenance! It is impossible for words to heighten the simple and affecting eloquence of this anecdote. It speaks volumes in praise of the heroism of the commander, and the confidence and affection of his men. At Armory Hall, this afternoon and evening, two interesting panoramic scenes from the life of this truly heroic commander, will be given, in addition to other equally interesting illustrations. * *

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A destructive fire took place in Boston on Wednesday evening. It commenced in the stables of Messrs Hook & Ames on Hudson street which were soon consumed,—the flames communicated to several buildings on Hudson and Albany streets, nearly all of which were destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE CONVERTED JEW.—Mr. Matthew A. Beck, a native of Natchelsch, Poland, and for about 15 years a resident of Boston, known as the converted Jew, a gentleman, highly esteemed for his excellent character, and a member of the church of the Messiah, (Episcopal), Boston will give the first lecture of his course on "the present condition of the Jews," to-morrow evening, in Zion's Church, at 7 o'clock. His course will embrace three lectures, all of which are free. He operates for the benefit of his people, depending on the sale of his history and Lithographs of Jerusalem, for the support of his family. Mr. B. has been kindly received by all denominations of Christians. His model of Jerusalem will be exhibited shortly in the Masonic Hall, of which due notice will be given.

THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA OF THE 28th ult. says that that city continues perfectly healthy, although crowded with strangers and thousands of soldiers just returned from Mexico.

ELOPEMENT.—A few days since, a worthless fellow, by the name of Seagrave, living in Killingly, Ct., slid off very suddenly from that place, with a young girl, an operative in one of the mills, leaving a wife and an army of creditors to mourn his loss. The latter, however, feeling a desire to see his face once more, sent a deputation in pursuit, but with what success we have not learned. The name of the girl was Harriet Newell, and she had hitherto sustained a good character.

CAPITAL TRIAL.—Augustus Dutée was convicted of the murder of Ellen Oakes, at Boston, on Friday. Our readers will probably recollect the case. Dutée was a French Canadian, and shot Ellen with a pistol, because she would not marry him. They were both interperate in their habits, and it was proved on the trial, that both were drunk when the murder was committed.

We regret to see that Mr. John H. Taylor, by his losses resulting from the villainous outrages on the house of the Misses Mann, in which his store is kept, has been compelled to make an assignment of his property. Cannot some move be made by the liberality of our citizens to place Mr. Taylor on his former sound footing? *Proc. Herald.*

COAL.—Alluding to the present rates of Coal freights, the Philadelphia Ledger observes, "the Reading Railroad Company has announced its intention to add twenty cents per ton on the present rate of charges for freight and tolls for all coal carried over their road after the first of August.—At the present rate of freight and tolls and price of coals, the business is an immensely losing one, and will eventually prove as great a loss and inconvenience to consumers as to the several companies engaged in the coal business."

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SABBATH LAW.—Mr. Specht, a farmer and Seventh Day Baptist, residing in Franklin county, was indicted for pursuing his ordinary avocations on Sunday, hauling out manure, &c., and fined by the court. He appealed, to test, for his sect, the constitutionality of the law under which he was fined, which prohibits, *inter alia*, any person to "do or perform any worldly employment or business whatever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity or charity only excepted." The opinion of the supreme court is, that the law is constitutional, being a social and political regulation, giving a preference to no religious establishment or mode of worship.

MARRYING A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. The Court of Queen's Bench, England, has recently decided against the legality of all marriages made with a deceased wife's sister. By this decision all such marriages are cancelled and declared null and void—the wives are placed in the light of concubines, the children of such marriages declared illegitimate, and all hereditary rights and claims to property utterly abrogated.

A GREAT ELEVEN MILE FOOT RACE came off at Buffalo on the 4th of July.—Ten Indians participated, and also the well known Steeprock and Armstrong,—the latter of whom gave in immediately after winning the eighth mile, from a pain in the stomach. The race was won by an Indian named Coffee; the eleven miles having been done in one hour five minutes and seven seconds—a wonderful exhibition, truly, of man's fleetness and power of endurance.

MR. GOUGH "FALLEN" AGAIN.—At Kingston, Ulster county, Pa., on the 4th, the friends of temperance erected a large tent, with a stage and seats inside, and as Mr. Gough was ascending the stage the seats gave way, precipitating the people to the ground in great confusion, and we regret to add that several of the women and children were more or less injured by the breaking of limbs, &c.; none were mortally injured.

The Medical Society of Connecticut, at its recent meeting, resolved to abolish the old custom of rendering medical service to clergymen gratuitously, except in cases of inability to pay, or misfortune that would render the exaction oppressive.

FISHING.—Over 7000 blue fish were taken off Stonington, with hooks and lines, in one day, during the last month. The quantity appears enormous, and is so; but 20 sail were in the bay, and took over 300 each. They weighed from two to five pounds each. The blue fish, if cooked immediately on being taken, is one of the most palatable of fish, but when it reaches the New York market is seldom very good. *Jour. of Commerce.*

DIET.—Those who desire to preserve health and elasticity of spirits through this warm season, ought to be cautious and abstemious in the matter of food. Some people acting as mortals often act, contrary to the methods of nature, are accustomed at this season to gorge themselves to an especial repletion—and to such the dysenteries, diarrheas, choleras, &c., embodied in the green fruits which begin to appear in the market have no terrors. There are three essentials to a glowing healthfulness at this time of year, viz:—plenty of exercise, frequent bathing, and a careful diet.

LIS. HARE AND DUTTON, convicted of murder in Mexico, were turned out of a hotel in New Orleans, and set ashore from a steamboat on the river. Their prospects in life are not very brilliant. *Salem Observer.*

BE SURE, AND THEN.—Often much vexation and trouble of mind could be avoided by due care at the outset of an enterprise that all is right in grand plan and detail.—A gentleman who was here from the eastward upon business, a few days since, was expecting a remittance of a certain sum of money, and upon its arrival hastily tore off the envelope of the package and went about making his purchases; at the conclusion of which he missed twenty dollars. He reckoned and re-looked the amount of his outlays; the result was the same, twenty dollars short. His pockets were turned and re-turned and ransacked in every way to detect the missing twenty spot, but in vain. Every store was revisited, and every nook searched which could possibly have received the missing money. At last it occurred to him that he must have torn it off with the wrapper and thrown it away. Full of this idea he hastened to the railroad depot, where he had received it, and there amid the sweepings he found the wrapper—and the amount was marked on the back just twenty dollars less than what he had expected!—*Bost. Post.*

On Monday, a convict in the New Hampshire State Prison, attempted to kill the Warden with a pitchfork; but the time, striking him upon the forehead, glanced down the cheek, inflicting a trifling wound. The man was secured.

ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat understands that Wm. R. King has been appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Bagby's resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A man named John Phipps, a hand on board the steamboat Kennebec, was injured by being crushed against a wharf the other day, but kept about his work until a day or two after, when taking cold he was obliged to leave the boat and keep within doors. He went to a boarding house in Ann street, where he had before boarded and under careful treatment appeared to be fast recovering. On Friday night, some of the boarders in the house who had been absent to the theatre and just returned, heard a rattling of glass overhead, and on going to Mr. Phipps' room they found him with his hands clutched on the window sill, his body sustained by the grasp. He was wholly unconscious, but so firmly were his hands clutched on the window sill that it required a good deal of force to loosen the hold. He was taken into his room, where he exhibited the most energetic spasms of delirium, and before a physician was procured, expired. *Boston Times.*

LOWELL POLICE COURT.—Dr. Calvin Batchelder of Lowell, charged with procuring abortion by means of an instrument or otherwise, upon the person of Mrs. Eunice King, a widow lady, formerly a resident of Stow, resulting in the death of Mrs. King, was bound over on Saturday in the sum of \$5000 for his appearance at the higher Court, to be held in October in that city, and for the want thereof was committed.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Mrs. McCann, on Adams street, died on Friday night by the means used, as it is stated, to procure abortion. On Wednesday she was well, and called upon one Mrs. Curtis, a pretender of an "Indian Doctor." She was immediately taken sick, and could scarcely get home. Mrs. Curtis called on her professionally, several times, and assured her but an hour or two before her death, that she was recovering, and would get well soon. *Lowell Courier.*

The elegant Unitarian Church in Boston on Hanover street, is to be closed and offered for sale—an instance of the folly of a society's involving itself in heavy debt, for the sake of mere show. The house is beautiful; but its beauty was too costly, and has ruined the society. Let others learn a lesson from this.—*Lowell Courier.*

We understand that Dr. V. P. Cooledge, convicted as the murderer of Edward Matthews, and sentenced to death after one year's solitary confinement, is fast sinking under the effects of the rigid infliction of the first part of his sentence. His sister we are informed, has gone to beg of Gov. Dana the favor of more comfortable accommodations for her brother.—*Boston Post.*

We hear with much pleasure, that our respected townsman, the Rev. Robinson Dunn, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Camden, N. J. Mr. Dunn has a large circle of friends in his native town and State who are warmly attached to him, and his high reputation as a scholar induces the hope that he will occupy a lofty position in the profession to which he has devoted his life.—*Newport Herald.*

FORTUNATE SOMERSET.—In Sudbury, on Saturday, a man named Henry Stone, who was engaged in raising a barn, stepped on a loose plank at the top and was precipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. In falling; he struck a timber and reached the ground feet foremost. It is thought he will recover, though fears were at first entertained of internal injuries.

THE WINNEBAGOES.—The latest accounts from this tribe state that they utterly refuse to emigrate, and that the United States troops were not strong enough to compel them to go, or to protect the property, cattle, &c., provided for the subsistence of both Indians and troops.

BLOWN UP.—Mr. Van Ness, a pyrotechnist, who was preparing fireworks at Auburn, N. Y., on the morning of the 4th, was blown seventeen feet from where he stood by the explosion of a large quantity of powder in the room, which was nearly torn to pieces. He was dreadfully burnt, but was expected to recover.

We learn from Mr. Edwards, the city crier, that twenty seven lost children were brought to his house yesterday. They belonged to families residing in four different cities and seven towns. All were reclaimed before night by their alarmed parents excepting three, who were on hand this morning. Boston was once famous for crooked streets, and "a few are still left." Adults as well as children sometimes are puzzled to find their way.—*Boston Journal, July 5.*

FAILURE OF THE CANAL BANK OF ALBANY.—The Canal Bank of Albany has stopped payment, and the probability is that the failure is a bad one. On the 4th of March last, the bank owed the commissioners of the canal fund \$139,819, and its circulation was \$159,356. Its chief indebtedness was to other banks, viz: \$506,693. To depositors, \$76,580. The Canal Bank was a safety fund institution.

FROM VENEZUELA.—The blockade of Maracaibo, as the only place remaining under the control of General Paez, or of his partisans, was announced in a decree issued by Vice President Urbanera, on the 14th of May. Forty days were allowed for the notification of the blockade in the U. States and Europe.

From the Boston Courier, July 10, 1848. WOOL.—During the week past, the new clip has come into market more freely, but the sales are quite limited; 80 a 100 bales Smyrna taken at quotations.

PRICES.—Prime Saxony fleeces, washed 38 a 42 per pound—American full blood do 35 a 37—do 31 a 33—do 29 a 31—do 27 a 29—do 25 a 27—Extra Northern pulled lamb 33 a 35—Super do do 30 a 35—No 1 do do 26 a 28—2 do do 20 a 22—3 do do 14 a 15.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, July 10.

At market, 75 Beef Cattle, 350 Sheep and Lambs.
Prices.—Beef Cattle \$6 a 7.
Old Sheep—Old \$1 50, a 3 00.
Lambs.—\$1 50, \$2 50.

THURSDAY, July 13.
At market 46 Beef Cattle, 1500 Sheep and Lambs and 300 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—We quote extra 6 50; First quality \$6 25; second \$5 50 a 5 75.
Sheep and Lambs.—Sales old Sheep at \$1 50, \$2 25, 3 50 a \$4. Lambs at \$1 50, 2, 3 50 a \$3.
Swine.—At wholesale, Spring Pigs 6 a 7c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LT H. B. JONES'S 14 Ann-Street, New York. NO man can do a prosperous business, unless both buyer and seller are benefitted, and \$1,000 a \$500, that there are not better Boots sold at the following prices than I sell—\$500 to \$50, that I sell more fine Boots at retail for cash, which enables me to sell at such remarkably low prices—I sell first quality of French Calf Dress Boots, at \$1 50 to \$4 75; second do., \$3 50 to \$4 00; French Patent Leather Boots, \$7 00. My store is small, my expenses light, and competition is challenged.

FOSTER'S MOUNTAIN COMPOUND.—This Compound, manufactured by Horatio W. Foster, of Lowell, is fast becoming an indispensable article for the ladies' toilet, as well as with the dressing case of the beaux. It is now but about eighteen months, since the "Mountain Compound" was first introduced to the public by Mr. Foster, the original proprietor and inventor, who is reaping a rich harvest as a reward for the time and money he has expended in bringing the article to that perfection which its rapid sale denotes. It has already been introduced in the principle cities and towns, both in the New England and Western States, and has obtained an enviable reputation for softening, beautifying and darkening the hair. Numerous testimonials of its qualities have been received from Chemists, Druggists and Physicians of much experience, as well as from the many who have used and been benefitted by the article.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

No article is so well adapted to the fashionable public for beautifying, moistening, and softening the hair, and especially for its health and reproduction—removing dandruff, &c.
For sale in Newport, at No. 1, Colonnade Row, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.
July 1, 1848.—6m.

DEATHS.

In Middletown, on Monday last, Miss ALICE, daughter of Mr. Gardner T. Slocum, aged 21 years.

In Peacedale, June 18th, Mr. JAMES DIXON, aged 56 years, formerly of this town.

In Little Compton on the 1st inst., Miss BETSEY, daughter of O. H. Almy, Esq., aged 22 years. In Taunton on the 10th inst., Mr. CARLTON SHERMAN, aged 74 years.

In Providence on the 7th, Mrs. BETSEY S. LELAND, aged 40 years; 10th inst, JOHN PIERCE, Esq., of North Kingstown, in the 83d year of his age; 11th, Mrs. EMILY M., wife of Mr. James Millet, aged 30 years; 8th, Mrs. MARY CRANSTON, widow of the late Capt. Benjamin Cranston, of Warren, aged 91 years and 7 months; 9th, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Mr. Rufus Waterman, in the 30th year of her age; 7th, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Henry Martin, and daughter of the late Samuel Field, in the 42d year of her age; 12th, Mr. ALBERT COREY, in the 23d year of his age.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SUNDAY, June 9.
Brig Lubec, Gray, fm Calais for New York.
Sloop Wm. Penn, Winslow, fm Providence for New Bedford.

MONDAY, July 10.
Sloop Moses Eddy, Bliven, fm Providence for New York.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.
Brig Telos, Harden, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; Benjamin Brown, Richards, fm Kingsford for Fall River; H. N. Williams, Ellis, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Charles, Babish, fm do to Virginia.

THURSDAY, July 13.
Brig Osella, Baker, fm Baltimore for Dighton. Schrs Hope W. Gander, Jeffers, fm Providence for New London; Eunice H. Adams, Adams, fm Nantucket for Bristol; Wandopasso, Smith, fm Norwich for Providence; Elisha Brooks, Adams, fm New York for Falmouth; Hanover, Bower, fm Mobile for Providence; Emily B. Souder, McKenzie, fm —; Delaware, Bliven, fm Philadelphia.

Sloops Rhode Island, Hull, fm Providence for New York; Riemzi, Durfee, fm New York for Providence; Brunette, Smith, fm Norwich for Providence.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sch'r James Hart, (new) Burdick, hence, arr at Philadelphia the 17th.
Brig Martha, Cozzens, c'd fm New Orleans the 30th for Pensacola.

Sch'r George Engs, Smart, arr at New Orleans 28 ult, fm Thomaston, via this port.
Ship Wm. Sprague, Chase, fm New Orleans, arr at Liverpool 18th ult.

Brig Thomas P. Hart, Swasey, arr at New Orleans the 24 fm Tampico.

Ship George Champlin, Swain, of this port, arr at Sydney March 6th, to recruit—has obtained 265 brls, sp oil, since leaving Sydney 3d of October, making a total of 1900 black fish and 665 sp.

ARMORY HALL.

BENNETT'S

Grand National Panorama

Of the Battles of the U. S. Navy.

AND

NAVAL EXPEDITIONS.

THE Proprietor of this popular exhibition, grateful for past favors, would inform the inhabitants of Newport and its vicinity that there will be performances at the above named Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock in the EVENING. There are 14 scenes, each scene containing one hundred and twenty-six square feet of canvas, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

Tickets may be had at the door for 12 1/2 cents each.
Music will attendance.
Pamphlets explanatory of the scenes may be had at the door.
The Panorama will commence moving precisely at the hours of 3 and 8 o'clock.
Front seats reserved for ladies, and strict order will be enforced. (July 15.)

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of Knit Hosiery of every description from the smallest child to the largest man's. For sale at H. SESSIONS.

CAUTION.

A PERSON calling himself alternately A. P. Wind and Mr. Gelb, having for the past year or more been travelling through various parts of the United States, assuming to be my agent, and authorized by me to time and otherwise regulate Pianos of my manufacture, this is to caution the Public against employing the said Wind, upon my account, as he is not, nor ever has been in my service, neither do I consider him competent to perform the work he professes to do. I would also advise my friends and customers, throughout the Country, that Mr. William Wood, of this city, is the only person engaged by me for such purposes, also is in the habit of making tours through the States for the objects above stated, and whom I can confidently recommend as a skilful artisan in that department. J. CHICKERING.
Boston, July 12, 1848.

LONG WHARF

Warm and Cold Sea Baths.

ORIENTAL & HYDROMAGNETIC BATHS.

THE cold, or tide bath, through which a pure stream of sea-water is constantly ebbing and flowing, is suitable at or near high water,—in which Children can learn to swim.
The Warm and the Shower Baths, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening.
Sea-bathing in cold, and more so in warm water, are the most powerful means of preserving and restoring health with which we are acquainted.—*Buchan.*

Tickets for the Season or shorter time.
E. TREVEIT, Proprietor.
Newport, July 15, 1848.*

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND was declared this day of 3 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and one and a half per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, payable on and after Saturday the 15th inst.
C. GYLES, Treasurer.
Newport, July 14, 1848.

Savings' Bank.

At a meeting of the Corporation of this Bank, held July 14, 1848, the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of the institution for the ensuing year, viz:—

Isaac Gould, George Bowen, Benjamin Finch, Charles E. Hammett, Josiah S. Munro, Stephen T. Northam, David Melville, Joseph Weaver, Robert B. Cranston, John Stevens, Adam S. Coe, Samuel Brown, Robert P. Lee, Edwin Wilbur, William Sherman, John V. Hammett, Benjamin H. Ailman, Benjamin Marsh, Jr., Wm. C. Cozzens, Benjamin H. Tisdale, Thomas W. Brown, George T. Weaver, George W. Cole, Samuel Engs, Edward A. Sherman.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors on the same day, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: John Stevens, President, Charles Gyles, Treasurer, and
B. B. HOWLAND, Secretary.
Newport, July 15, 1847.

TO RENT.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN, in Clarke street, now occupied by John W. Williams. Possession given 20th inst. For terms apply to
WILLIAM C. LANGLEY,
No. 143 Thames street.
Newport, July 15, 1848.

July 15, 1848.

Fresh Groceries,

AT THE "EMPORIUM."

LANDING this day, from Sloop *Riemzi*, an extensive stock of CHOICE

Family Groceries,

Which with a large stock in Store, are offered for sale at extremely LOW PRICES, at

WILLIAM NEWTON'S.

150 THAMES STREET.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

THE steamer *PERRY*, Capt. Woolsey, will make a moonlight excursion to BRISTOL, THIS EVENING, leaving Newport at 8 o'clock, stopping at Bristol about an hour. A BAND OF MUSIC will accompany the Boat, and Cotillion Music will be provided for those who wish to dance.

Fare for a Gentleman 50 cents; For a gentleman and lady 75 cents; For a gentleman and two ladies, one dollar. [July 15.]

At a Court of Probate, of the town of Newport, holden July 3, 1848.

APPLICATION is made in writing by a portion of the heirs at law of

JOSIAH FREIGHT ARNOLD,

late of Newport, dec., intestate, that Walter S. Burgess, Esq., of Providence, or some other suitable person may be appointed administrator on said estate of said Josiah Freight Arnold.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. It is ordered that notice thereof be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

BENJ. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden July 3, 1848.

APPLICATION is made for an Administrator to be appointed on the estate of

ALEXANDER BARKER,

late of Newport, dec., intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden July 3, 1848.

APPLICATION is made by Edward A. Hassard for an administrator to be appointed on the estate of

NICHOLS HASSARD,

late of Newport, Inn keeper, dec., intestate.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and that this notice be published for 3 successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

To be Rented.

A STABLE, suitable for a Carriage and Horses, situated in Touru street, and adjoining the Cottage at the corner of Touru and Kay streets.—For terms apply at this Office.

Newport, July 8.

Whale Oil.

A GOOD Article of whale Oil at 44 cents per gallon, for sale at the EMPORIUM.
May 20.] WILLIAM NEWTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by permission of the Court of Probate on SATURDAY, the 29th of July, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

ALL the right, title and interest which RICHARD C. NORMAN, late of Newport, had at the time of his decease, in and to the following desirable Real Estate, situated in Newport—

One lot of land with the buildings thereon standing,—bounded Northerly on North Baptist street, Easterly on Wanton street, Southerly on land of Wm. W. Freeborn, and Westerly on land of the late Richard C. Norman.

Also, one undivided seventh part of a lot of land with a dwelling house thereon standing,—bounded Southerly on Wanton's wharf, westerly on land of William Swan, Northerly on land formerly of Jonathan Marsh, dec., and easterly on land of William Swan.

Likewise one undivided seventh part of a lot of land situated on the north side of Wanton's wharf, and bounded Westerly on land late of J. Southwick, Northerly on the salt water, Easterly on land of William Swan, and Southerly on Wanton's wharf.

PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.

Newport, June 21, 1848.

Model of

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 42.]
AN ACT in explanation of an act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved on the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, shall be so construed as to suspend only such portions of said act as precede said fifth section, relative to the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, that being hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of said fifth section of the act aforesaid.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. M. DALIAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved, June 13, 1848.[PUBLIC No. 43.]
AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of said act be so amended, as to give the consent of Congress, and the same is hereby given, to the application of the two per cent fund heretofore relinquished by said act to the State of Mississippi, to be faithfully applied, to the construction of a railroad leading from Brandon, in the State of Mississippi, to the eastern boundary of said State, in such manner as to authorize the construction of a railroad, commencing at Jackson, in said State, and extending to the eastern boundary of said State of Mississippi, via Brandon, in the direction as near as may be, of the towns of Selma, Cahawba, and Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

Approved June 16, 1848.

[PUBLIC No. 44.]
AN ACT to attach a portion of the northwestern land district of Louisiana to the district north of Red river, Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, townships fourteen north to twenty-three north, inclusive, in ranges four and five west, shall be detached from the northwestern land district, Louisiana; and the same shall, from and after the date aforesaid, be attached to, and form a part of, the district north of Red river, Louisiana; and it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause the land office in the district north of Red river to be furnished with the plats and other papers, or transcripts thereof, relating to the townships aforesaid, and to have this act carried into full effect.

Approved, June 16, 1848.

[PUBLIC No. 45.]
AN ACT to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, including medicinal essential oils, and chemical preparations used wholly or in part as medicine, imported into the United States from abroad, shall, before passing the custom-house, be examined and appraised, as well in reference to their quality, purity, and fitness for medicinal purposes, as to their value and identity specified in the invoice.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all medicinal preparations whether chemical or otherwise, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of the manufacturer, and the place where they are prepared, permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel, by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names affixed as aforesaid, shall be adjudged to be forfeited.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if, on examination, any drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations, whether chemical or otherwise, including medicinal essential oils, are found, in the opinion of the examiner, to be so far adulterated, or in any manner deteriorated, as to render them inferior in strength and purity to the standard established by the United States, Edinburgh, London, French and German pharmacopoeias and dispensatories, and thereby improper, unsafe, or dangerous to be used for medicinal purposes, a return to that effect shall be made upon the invoice, and the articles so noted shall not pass the custom-house, unless, on a re-examination of a strictly analytical character, called for by the owner or consignee, the return of the examiner shall be found erroneous; and it shall be declared as the result of such analysis, that the said articles may properly, safely, and without danger, be used for medicinal purposes.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the owner or consignee shall at all times, when dissatisfied with the examiner's return, have the privilege of calling, at his own expense, for a re-examination; and, on depositing with the collector such sum as the latter may deem sufficient to defray such expense, it shall be the duty of that officer to procure some competent analytical chemist possessing the confidence of the medical profession, as well as of the collectors of medicine and pharmacy, if any such institutions exist in the State in which the collection district is situated, a careful analysis of the articles included in said return, and report upon the same under oath; and in case the report, which shall be final, shall declare the return of the examiner to be erroneous, and the said articles to be of the requisite strength and purity, according to the standards referred to in the next preceding section of this act, the entire invoice shall be passed without reservation, on payment of the customary duties; but, in case the examiner's return shall be sustained by the analysis and report, the said articles shall remain in charge of the collector, and the owner or consignee, on payment of the charges of storage, and other expenses necessarily incurred by the United States, and on giving a bond with sureties satisfactory to the collector to land said articles out of the limits of the United States, shall have the privilege of re-exporting them at any time within the period of six months after the report of the analysis; but if the said articles shall not be sent out of the United States within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the collector, at the expiration of said time, to cause the same to be destroyed, holding the owner or consignee responsible to the United States for the payment of all charges, in the same manner as if said articles had been re-exported.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, in order to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to appoint suitably qualified persons as special examiners of drugs, medicines, chemicals, &c., namely: one examiner in each of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and New Orleans, with the following salaries, viz: at New York sixteen hundred dollars per annum; and at each of the other ports above-named, one thousand dollars per annum; which said salaries shall be paid each year, quarterly, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to give such instructions to the collectors of the customs in the other collection districts, as he may deem necessary to prevent the importation of adulterated and spurious drugs and medicines.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the special examiners to be appointed under this act, shall, before entering on the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath of affirmation, required by the ninth section of the act of the thirtieth of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes."

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the special examiners authorized to be appointed by the fifth section of this act, shall, if suitably qualified persons can be found, be taken from the officers now employed in the respective collection districts; and if new appointments shall be necessary, then, as soon as it can be done consistently with the efficiency of the service, the officers in said districts shall be reduced, so that the present number of said officers shall not be permanently increased by reason of such new appointments.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 46.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine: For revolutionary pensions, under the act of the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of eighty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven dollars and forty-three cents, fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For invalid pensions, under various acts, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars. For pensions to widows and orphans, under the act of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of one hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-four cents.

For pensions to widows, under the act of the second February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, in addition to the unexpended balance of two hundred and sixty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents remaining in the treasury of a former appropriation of the payment of pensions, under the act of the seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars and thirteen cents.

For half-pension to widows and orphans, payable through the Third Auditor's office, in addition to an unexpended balance remaining in the treasury of eight thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and four cents, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrears prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the offices of the Second and Third Auditors, in addition to an unexpended balance of three thousand two hundred and one dollars and forty-five cents, eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proviso to the second section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes," approved May seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

[PUBLIC No. 47.]
AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," passed the third of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last clause of the twelfth section of the act hereby amended, consisting of the following words, to wit: "without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]
AN ACT to regulate the exchange of certain documents and other publications of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint Committee on the Library shall appoint such agents, as they may from time to time deem requisite, to carry into effect the donation and exchange of such documents and other publications as have been, or shall be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all books transmitted through such agents for the use of the government of the United States, or of any government of a State or of its legislature, or of any department of the government of the United States or of a State, or of the Academy at West Point, or of the National Institute, shall be admitted into the United States duty free.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated; and the same is put at the disposal of the Library Committee, for the purpose of carrying into effect such agency, and donation, and exchange, and of paying the expenses already incurred in relation thereto.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

[PUBLIC No. 49.]
AN ACT giving further time for satisfying claims for bounty lands, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of the second session of the twenty-ninth Congress, chapter six, ninety-nine, entitled "An act to provide for satisfying claims for bounty lands for military services in the late war with Great Britain, and for other purposes," approved July twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and also the two acts approved January twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, therein and thereby revived, shall be, and the same are hereby revived, and continued in force for five years, to be computed from and after the passage of this act.

APPROVED, June 26, 1848.

[PUBLIC No. 50.]
AN ACT to amend the act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General, under the direction of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to charge upon, and collect from, all letters and other mailable matter carried to or from any port of the United States, in any foreign packet ship, or other vessel, the same rate or rates of charge for American postage which the government to which such foreign packet or other vessel belongs, imposes upon letters and other mailable matter conveyed to or from such foreign country in American packets or other vessels, as the postage of such government, and at any time to revoke the same. And it shall be the duty of all custom-house officers and other United States agents, designated or appointed for that purpose, to enforce or carry into effect the foregoing provision, and to assist in the collection of such postage.

And to that end it shall be lawful for such officers and agents, on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more respectable persons, being citizens of the United States, any package or packages supposed to contain mailable matter, found on board such packets or other vessels, or elsewhere, as to prevent, if necessary, such packets or other vessels from entering, breaking bulk, or making clearance, until all such letters or other mailable matter are duly delivered into the United States post-office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any port of the United States, by any foreign packet ship, except except such unsealed letters relating to said ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, as aforesaid, and such letters or other mailable matter are hereby required to be delivered into the United States post-office by the masters or commanders of all such packets or other vessels when arriving, and to be taken from a United States post office when departing, and the postage paid thereon justly charged by this act; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying said letters over or across the United States, or any letters intended to be conveyed in any ship or vessel of such foreign country, or any portion thereof, of the party offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay not exceeding five thousand dollars for each offence.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case the person or persons, or the directors of any incorporated company who have entered into any contract, or who may hereafter enter into any contract with the Postmaster General for conveying the mail of the United States to any foreign country, in pursuance of the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, and for other purposes," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, or of any other act, in which said contract there is a stipulation, on the part of such contractor, giving to the United States the right to purchase, at an appraised value, the steamship or ships required by such contract to be employed in conveying the mail, shall decline to sell and deliver to the United States such ship or ships, or shall refuse to name and appoint appraisers to value the same, agreeably to the provisions of said act, or the same having been appraised and valued, shall refuse to convey and deliver said ship or ships to the United States, on the payment, or tender of payment by the United States of the sum at which the said ship or ships may have been appraised and valued, such person or persons, so offending, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be recovered in any proper action, for the use of the treasury of the United States; and in case of refusal or inability to pay the same, shall be liable to be imprisoned not exceeding one year, at the discretion of the court rendering judgment for such penalty.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to secure the regular transmission of the mail to and from foreign countries, the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to impose fines on contractors, for any unreasonable or unnecessary delay in the departure of such mails, or in the performance of the trip: Provided, That the fine for any one default shall not exceed one-half of the contract price paid for the trip.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any contractor for transporting the mail to any foreign country, to assign or transfer his contracts; and all such assignments or transfers shall be null and void: Provided, That assignments and transfers, which have been made and accepted by the Postmaster General or the Secretary of the Navy, before the passage of this Act, shall not be affected by this section.

APPROVED, June 27, 1848.

ing, breaking bulk, or making clearance, until all such letters or other mailable matter are duly delivered into the United States post-office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any port of the United States, by any foreign packet ship, except except such unsealed letters relating to said ship or vessel, or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owner or owners, consignee or consignees, as aforesaid, and such letters or other mailable matter are hereby required to be delivered into the United States post-office by the masters or commanders of all such packets or other vessels when arriving, and to be taken from a United States post office when departing, and the postage paid thereon justly charged by this act; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying said letters over or across the United States, or any letters intended to be conveyed in any ship or vessel of such foreign country, or any portion thereof, of the party offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay not exceeding five thousand dollars for each offence.

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APPROVED, June 27, 1848.

THE CRISIS!!

Further progress of the Revolution.

NOT the Revolution in France, but the revolution at the OREGON, among the

SPRING CLOTHING.

Just received, a large and extensive variety of Clothing of the latest styles and newest patterns, bought at the present low prices,—consisting of Men's Dress and Frock Coats, manufactured of the best German, French and English Cloths.—Also, Tweed Coats and Sacks of every quality and color. PANTS.—A large assortment, consisting of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Sattinets, &c. &c. VESTS, of black and fancy Satins, of various patterns and prices, and every other style adapted to the Spring trade.

BOYS CLOTHING,

in great variety and style, ALSO—A large and splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, together with a large stock of furnishing goods, such as Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c., all of which may be found at the lowest cash prices at the

OREGON Clothing Warehouse!!

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.
J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.
Newport, April 22, 1848.W. B. & E. J. SWAN,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,No. 88 THAMES STREET,
GENTS' COATS AND MADE IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, Trimmings, &c. &c., constantly on hand.

Dec. 11.

Charles Devens, Jr.,
COAL DEALER,DEVENS' WHARF,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport.

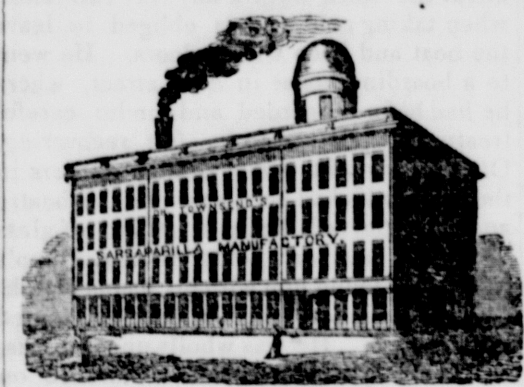
Boots & Shoes

JUST OPENING, at NORMAN'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 95 Thames street, a large stock of Gentlemen's, Ladies, Masters, Misses & Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, which will be sold cheap for CASH.
GEO. H. NORMAN.
Newport, April 15.

Lard and Hams.

A QUANTITY of Lard and Hams, just received and for sale by
CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.
Newport, April 8.SIX LOTS, containing in the whole, about 11 acres of the best quality of land, with a barn &c. thereon, pleasantly situated in Middletown, about 14 miles from Newport, on the Green road. It will be sold together or in separate lots to suit purchasers.
RICHARD & GEO. C. SHAW.
Newport, June 24, 1848.LINEN & SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
DE LAINES,WHITE GOODS, &c. &c.
At 18, at JAMES H. HAMMETT'S.Dr. Townsend's
SARSAPARILLA!

The most wonderful Medicine in the World.

For Sale in Newport, by
R. J. TAYLOR.TO LET,
And immediate possession given.THE ELEGANT and commodious House situated on Clark street, containing about 20 rooms, formerly occupied by the late Miss Sarah Dillon, as a boarding house. For terms apply to
P. P. REMINGTON.
Newport, June 10, 1848.A Furnished House
TO LET.FOR THE SEASON, pleasantly situated in prospect Hill street, near the Atlantic House, containing fourteen rooms. Possession given when required. For further information apply to
STEPHEN STEDMAN,
On the premises.
Newport, April 19, 1848.TO LET,
for the Season, with or without furniture.A part of the new Stone GOTHIC COTTAGE, on the Farm of the late N. S. Ruggles, Esq. The House contains 20 finished rooms, and is within 10 minutes walk of the compact part of the town. A stable and carriage house will be furnished if required. For terms (which will be liberal) apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Mar 25. FEELE C. ANTHONY.

TO LET

THE lower part of the very pleasant and convenient house, and half of the garden next north of the residence of S. T. Northam, in Thames street. Immediate possession given. Also TO LET, and immediate possession given, the house and garden next South of the residence of S. T. Northam. The house is in excellent order, and very convenient; also, 4 small tenements in perfect order. For terms &c., apply to
S. T. NORTHAM,
J. D. NORTHAM.

Real Estate For Sale,

THE SUBSCRIBERS, (Executors on the estate of WALTER WATSON, late of Jamestown, dec.) will sell the following Real Estate lying in Jamestown:—

The Farm commonly called the Point Farm, containing 365 acres of good land, well watered, and has extensive privilege for sea-manure. There are on the Farm two large dwelling Houses, also two, Barns, Crib, and other out-buildings thereon standing, with an excellent Orchard. Said Farm is very pleasantly situated, and is within one mile of two public Ferries. The said Farms will be sold on reasonable terms as to price and credit. Any one wishing to purchase will please to call on either of the subscribers.
WALTER WATSON, } Executors.
JOHN E. WATSON, }
Jamestown, May 16, 1848.—6m.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET

THE two-story house at the corner of Spring and John street, lately occupied by Christopher J. Bliven. Also the first two-story House above, on John street. Both houses are nearly new, and in good order, if sold the terms will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to
J. M. HAMMETT,
At the "Long Room," 133 Thames st.
March 18, 1848.—tf.

TO LET.

A convenient two-story HOUSE, pleasantly situated at the corner of Calcutt East street, near the head of Broad st.,—well calculated for one or two families. It has a good well of water, and all necessary out-buildings, &c. For terms apply to
WM. D. STEWART.
Newport, May 12.] Broad street.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable and excellent BUILDING LOT on the South side of Touro Street, and nearly opposite the Jews Synagogue.
JOHN F. TOWNSEND.
Newport, June 3, 1848.

TO LET.

A TENEMENT in the House opposite the Public School in Mill st. For terms &c. enquire on the premises.
Newport, June 24, 1848.

HOUSE TO LET.

And possession given immediately.

Removal.

R. J. TAYLOR, has removed to the store, No. 1, Colonnade Row, (or 151 Thames street,) nearly opposite his former location.
Newport May 6, 1848.

THE EMPORIUM.

WILLIAM NEWTON'S
—SPACIOUS—GROCERY
ESTABLISHMENT

150

THAMES STREET,
IS NOW REPLENISHED with an extensive stock of Choice and fresh

Family Groceries,

Just received per Sloop Rienzi, from New York.

Corbett's Unrivalled
—COMPOUND SYRUP OF—
SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett, of Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H., the exclusive right for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the amplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration of health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and Soreness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that Phthisis, Pulmonitis or Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved.—And the celebrated Dr. Twitchell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it,

"THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN."

and cordially affords it his full commendation. It is not the design or purpose of the Originator or the Proprietors of this medicine to attempt to bring it into notice or repute by publishing accounts of extraordinary cures it has effected, or the great relief and benefit which hundreds and thousands have realized from its use.

Well it is known that the public are satiated with flaming advertisements, and extravagant and false statements of the wonderful effects of certain medicinal preparations. But the proprietors rely upon the

MERITS OF THIS MEDICINE ALONE

to bring it into general use.

The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. Corbett, of the Shaker Society, Canterbury, N. H., the committee have carefully examined. It comes sustained by the names of the most distinguished physicians in the country; and from a knowledge of its component parts, the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its composition are of such a highly useful and alternative quality, that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla Syrup yet known; and as such, think it deserving of a Diploma. (Signed by)

JOHN W. WEBSTER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.

MARTIN GAY, M. D., Chemist, Boston.

J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. And it is designed as a permanent, substantial and durable Summer medicine, and may be used upon the Medical Faculty and all others, to be just what it purports to be.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c., have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in Boston, are
Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Warren, Dr. Geo. Hayward, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Jr., Dr. John Jeffers, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. Abner of the Orthopedic Institute, and others, several of whom have given their names as writers in favor of this medicine.

And others. Under a full conviction of the virtues of this medicine, without accumulation of facts as to the same, the Proprietors with all confidence, now place it before the public as a preparation not equalled by any ever yet discovered.

For sale by the Proprietors in any quantity.

EDWARD BIXLEY & CO.,
No 3 and 4, South side Faneuil Hall, Boston, and their authorized Agents.Sole Agent for Newport,
April 8th. R. R. HAZARD.

Assessor's Notice.

THE Town Council of the town of Newport, Assessors of taxes of said town, hereby give notice to the inhabitants thereof, that they will be in session from the 10th to the 15th day of July next, both days inclusive, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M., and from 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock P. M., at the Town Clerks Office in Newport and no longer, to receive the valuation of estates as the law directs, and each of the inhabitants of this town is hereby required to bring in unto them in writing, and under his hand, an exact list of the rateable estate, with a particular description of each parcel thereof, and the value of each parcel, at the times and place above mentioned, and to make oath to the same before any one of said assessors.

The following enumeration may serve as a guide to assist the inhabitants in making the statements, viz: Real Estate—money at interest over and above the amount they pay interest for—other debts more than they are indebted for—shares and stocks in Banks, Insurance, Manufacturing and other incorporated companies,—public stocks and securities—all kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise, stock in trade, vessels of all kinds, whether at home or abroad, with their stores and appurtenances—horses and carriages, and household furniture.

N. B. Sec. 3. of the statute relating to taxes, enacts, that, whosoever shall refuse or neglect to render in an account of his rateable estate as aforesaid, if he be over taxed shall have no remedy for the same.
THEOPHILUS TOPHAM,
ELEAZER TREVETT,
JAMES HORSWELL,
NATHAN B. HAMMETT,
GEORGE W. TAYLOR, &c.
Town Council and Assessors of Taxes of Newport, R. I.

Assignee's Notice.

JOHN T. STANHOPE, of the Town and County of Newport, Merchant, having this day made to the undersigned, an assignment of all his property and effects, of every kind and nature, for the benefit of his creditors,—all those indebted to the said Stanhope are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him, to present them to
W. H. CRANSTON, Assignee.
June 7, 1848.—3w.

New York Advertisements.

NEW YORK AND CHINA TEA COMPANY,
Importers and Dealers in TEAS exclusively.

It is of the utmost importance to Country Merchants, Steamboat Proprietors, Hotel Keepers, and all Buyers and Consumers of Tea.

Our business is that of Tea Dealers, and has been for years. Practical knowledge and the facilities we have of obtaining our Teas from the place of growth through the medium of our Tea Taster and Selector in China, give us many advantages which few can participate in, and makes it desirable for all who want

GOOD AND CHEAP TEA!
to buy of us. Thus for example—
5 LBS. OF FRESH IMPORTED TEA for \$1 50,
\$1 75, and \$2.

These packages are sold as